The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,952—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

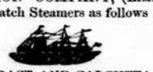
Subscription for one Year. *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 16th October, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

Two Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 21th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 220	„ 150	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 545	„ 345	„ 140

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Steward also on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino & Co.'s Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

Commanders. Tons. H.P.

S.S. SPEKE HALL ..... W. Bo[illegible] about the

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. VENETIA	3726	150	J. Orman	16th Oct.
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	D. Reynoldson	30th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breese	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2521	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back ..... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way via Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, ANT PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. NARENTA	G. Mettel	20th Oct.
s.s. TEBE	B. Crillanovich	27th Nov

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 290	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
September 27th, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY.

SALE OF IRON RAILS, G. I. SHEETS, IRON AND WOOD WORKS, OLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 25, Grant Road, opposite to the old Play House, by order of Dawood Bowlis, Esq., a quantity of 26 and 40 lb. iron rails, C. I. chairs, G. I. sheets, chains, monkeys, pipes, old furniture, brougham, rafters, sleepers, dressed stone chairs, &c.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p. m., at No. 131, Dharavee (near Mahim station), Hide Cleaning Factory ; In Re-Naina Chaik Allood Kadur Murkiar, an Insolvent, the following (if not previously sold by private contract.) :—

A number of half teak tube (large), sheep and goat wool, copper pots, rafters, door, cuttings of skins, bench, chests, chairs, &c.

SALE OF BROKEN PANWELL BRICKS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m., about 12,581 broken Panwell bricks lying scattered along the flats from Mahaluxmee to Woorlee (into convenient lots.)

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th October, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SYED ABDOOL RAHMAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Bomanjee Eduljee Cooper, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Adarjee Framjee Khokhawalla, an Insolvent.

All that piece of fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Syed Abdool Rahman Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahman Street, on the north by the house of Byramjee Hormusjee Gorwalla, and on the south by the house of Pestonjee Bomonjee, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed under No. 72, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Adarjee Framjee Khokawalla and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of oleographs in gilt frames which are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Cooverjee Pragjee the very valuable and handsome richly carved and French-polished blackwood and English made mahogany household furniture, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 4 and 6 light chandeliers, 8 light gas chandelier, wall brackets, vase lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome brussels velvet piled and Persian carpets, a marble eight day clock strikes half hours, bronze and Parian figures, table ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the deceased gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th October, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER TRIBHOVAN HEERA, of Bombay, Hindoo, Merchant, has agreed to MORTGAGE the following pieces of land, ginning factory, engines, and machinery, situated at Keem, in the subdistrict of Oorpad, in the district of Surat, together with all the machinery, stores, &c., belonging to the said factory.

All persons having any CLAIM against the said property by the way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the UNDERSIGNED at their Office, No. 47, Church Gate Street, Fort, within THREE DAYS from the date hereof, after which time the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 1st day of October, 1880.

CHALK & WALKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring one acre and three goonthas, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 87 in the sub-district of Oorpad, and district of Surat, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the B. B. & C. I. Railway line, on or towards the south by the field or Goras belonging to Kessar Bhicca, on or towards the west by the piece of ground secondly hereinafter mentioned, and on or towards the north by the field or field of Dhirajram Harnarayen.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring one acre *goonthas*, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 91 in the subdistrict of Oorpad, and district of Surat, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the piece of ground firstly hereinbefore mentioned, on or towards the south by the Goras or field of Muccan, on or towards the west by the public road, and on or towards the north by the land belonging to Bhat Valabharam Udharam.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of ground, admeasuring acres and *goonthas*, or thereabouts, in the subdistrict of Oorpad, in the district of Surat, assessed under No. 88, and bounded as follows : On or towards the east by the field of Shaikh Adraman, purchased by Tribhovan Heera, and now in his possession, on or towards the south by the Goras or field of Kessar Bhicca, on or towards the west by the public road, and on or towards the north by the land of Shaikh Adraman Adraman purchased by Tribhovan Heera. Together with the ginning factory, and other buildings, and machines erected, built, and placed on the said pieces or parcel of land or some or one of them.

And whereas the said piece or parcel of land, ginning factory, and premises now are and for three years past have been in the occupation of Tribhovan Heera.

NOTICE is hereby given that MADHOWROW NANASETT, GUNPUTROW NANASETT, SAKARAM NANASETT, and BULWANTROW NANASETT, have contracted to sell their dwelling-house with all shop-rooms, situated outside the Fort under the subdistrict of Mandvie, and on the Mirjauly Maker Road and Shaik Memon street, and bearing assessment Nos. 506 and 507, and Collector's No. 588-2735, and New Survey No. 193, together with the Pension Tax land, by admeasurement 301 square yards or thereabouts ; and bounded as follows : on the east by the house of Khutree Ramchund Luckmidass, on the west by the road called Shaik Memon street ; on the south by gully partly belonging to the house contracted to be sold, and partly belonging to the house of Jetha Dhoor Khushall, and by the house of Ittabhoy Khoshall, on the north by the street called Mirjaully Maker, to Kunsom Tribhovendas Bhaichund. Any person or persons having any claim by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, or otherwise, are requested to inform and make the same known to the above-named purchaser, or his solicitors, Messrs. Inverarity, Lynch, and Owen, within fourteen days from this Notice, after which period the sale will be completed, and he she or they shall be precluded from any such claim hereafter.—Dated this 8th day of October, 1880.

JUGGUNATH GOPINATH *for*
MADHOWROW & GUNPUTROW & others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Poutz.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Macdonald.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. Fachiri.
Hon. Mr. Latham.	Dr. Hojel.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blanc (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyttan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.
Mr. H. Stead (2).	Mr. Heinricks.
Mr. Green.	Mr. W. Taylor.
Mr. E. Spinner.	Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. J. M. Shields.	Mr. E. B. Archer.
Mr. Tobin.	Mr. C. Marcks.
Mr. M. A. Rogay.	Mr. E. Meiffre.
Mr. E. M. Walton.	Mr. S. Reid.

Major Rivett Carnac.

TO BE LET, from 1st November next, the desirable BUNGALOW situated on Malabar Hill on Lands End road, on the Seashore, facing the West, now in the occupation of C. B. LYNCH, Esq. Rent, Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the desirable BUNGALOW situated on Lands End road, Malabar Hill, on the Seashore, facing the West, lately vacated by G. B. STACEY, Esq. It is now under thorough repairs and painting. Rent, Rs. 150. For further particulars appy to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow street, House Agent.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A EUROPEAN or PORTUGUESE SAILMAKER. Salary, Rupees 200 per month. Certificates of competency and character to be produced. Apply to X., care of *Bombay Gazette*.
Bombay, 11th October, 1880.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after NOVEMBER 1st the Down Mail will leave Colaba, Bombay, at 3-30 P.M., Surat 11-10 P.M., Broach 12-45, Baroda 2-40, Ahmedabad 6-0, Viramgam 8-0, and arrive at Wadhwan at 10-50 A.M.

The Up Mail will leave Wadhwan at 12-40 noon, Viramgam 3-45, Ahmedabad 6-0, Baroda 8-40, Broach 10-33, Surat 12-30, and arrive at Colaba at 8-0 A.M.

The Down Mixed will leave Colaba at 6-40 A. M., and arrive at Surat at 7-0 P.M. ; leave Surat at 8-35 A.M., Broach 11-23, Baroda 2-40, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 7-5 P.M. The Up Mixed will leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 A.M., Baroda 11-50, Broach 3-0, and arrive at Surat at 5-40 P.M. ; leave Surat at 6-30 A.M., and arrive at Colaba at 6-0 P.M.

For particulars of Bombay Suburban Trains and Branch Line Trains, see Time Tables, which will be exhibited at all Stations in about a week.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, October 13, 1880. Traffic Manager.

IN the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.

In the matter of the Petition of KARSONJI HUNSERAJ, HUNSERAJ SATIDAS, and LOWJI VASONJI, Insolvents.

And

In the matter of the Petition of PURBHOODAS KALIDAS, VALUBJI MULJI, and TALAKSI TARACHUND, Insolvents.

WHEREAS a Petition praying that an Assignee or Assignees of the abovenamed Insolvents' Estate and effects should be chosen by the Creditors, which said petition, verified by the Affidavit of HARIDAS DHARAMSI MOONIM, of the Firm of Wagji Koreji, and MADHOWJI RAGHUNATH, two of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, was filed in this Honourable Court on the TWENTY NINTH DAY of SEPTEMBER, one thousand eight hundred and eighty. It is hereby ordered that the ELECTION of such ASSIGNEE or ASSIGNEES to act in conjunction with CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, do take place at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHAW, Solicitors, High Court, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 12 o'clock NOON of MONDAY, the eighth day of November next, in the manner provided by Section 17 of the Indian Insolvent Acts, XI and XII, Victoria, Chapter XXI. Dated this 6th day of October, 1880.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of October, 1880.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S
ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,
Specially recommended for
ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES
AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained
"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"
In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in Western India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters ..... Cash Rs.	2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs. „	59-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain of malt, and that it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.
Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1881.

JUST RECEIVED THE ABOVE, OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH.
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T. Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Half Sets.	Drawing Boards.	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palettes Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

CHOICE AND NEW ASSORTMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

N.B.—BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	...	Rs. 25	0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30	0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35	0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO
BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Rs. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, Limited,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October, 1880, at 2 p.m., to receive the final account of the Liquidation, and to confirm the acts of the Liquidators and dissolve the Company.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE,
for Self & Co., Liquidators.
Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK TIMBER.

THE AGENT will RECEIVE at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 100 Tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specification in square logs not less than 25 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Loco : Depot, Parel, Bombay, within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's, Office, Byculla, 12th October, 1880.

IN the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.

In the matter of DEWJI GOVINDJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming to be CREDITORS on the ESTATE of the abovenamed Insolvent are hereby required to send in such CLAIMS, verified by AFFIDAVIT, to the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of this Honourable Court on or before the FIFTH DAY of NOVEMBER next, and all Debt

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1880.

OWING doubtless to the cession of Dulcigno by Turkey, Consols yesterday advanced from 98 to 98⅛, while French Rentes receded from 120 to 119⅞. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ½ lower in Fours at 80⅝ and ¼ higher in Fours-and-a-half, which now stand at 87⅝.

In General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered; Linseed unchanged; Rapeseed firm, with an advance of 3d. in Brown Calcutta; Wheat firm, and 1s. per quarter higher to arrive. The London Goat Skin Sales commenced yesterday with 1,320,000 offered. There is a slow sale, and heavy Skins are 1d. to 2d. lower. Quotations for Metals are unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS are not quite so active to-day, the clearances being only estimated at about 300 packages all round. Prices, however, are no easier, and the quietness may be put down to the holidays which, with some of the dealers, begin from noon to-day.

COALS are in fairly active demand at low prices, but sellers, to arrive, are comparatively few, and show no disposition to reduce their prices, so we do not hear of any business having been done.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Jamnuggur (9th Oct.), with a general cargo and 149 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 518 tons, Captain G. A. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and six second class and 371 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. N. Shewjee, Mr. Anundbhai Bhairaj, and 66 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
12	Arrow (s)	Baker	Jamnuggur, Oct. 9.
	Sumatra (s)	Briscoe	Southampton, Spt 24.
	Calcutta (s)	Mackerness	Kurrachee, Oct. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
12	Burmah (s)	Dougherty	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The Steamer Arrow, to Coast and Jamnuggur, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Stewart (s)—300 cases clay tobacco pipes, Ewart, Latham and Co; 250 kegs red lead, Abdoolrehmon Sallaymahomed.
Britannia (s)—39 cases whiskey, Cursetjee Eduljee.

FROM LONDON.

Palm (s)—1 hogshead brandy and 1 butt Sherry, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases matches, Hajee Essac Soob.
Indus (s)—25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rosetta (s)—100 cases still hock, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 5 cases medicine, Bhicca Cullianjee; 1 bale printing paper, G. Claridge and Co.
Singapore (s)—54 cases colored window glass, Essoofally Abdoolally; 35 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Narenta (s)—28 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—53 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—1,500 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia (s)—96 cwts horns, Ebram Joosub; 14 bales skins, Davidass Moridhur; 1,497 packages wool, and 196 bales hides and skins, P. and O. Co's; 2 cases T. shells, Ruzubally Allyruza; 1 case T. shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 13 bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Damaney; 6 bales hides, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 116 bags Columba roots and 2 cases T. shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassam.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—66 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Mackenzie, Lieut., Ord. Dept., on Med. Cert., from Mhow.

OCTOBER 12th

Farquhar, Captain, 2-24th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS REGIMENTL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 12th October, 1880.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows, viz:—
No. 1,212 Vol. Geo. Chamarett to "C" Co.
No. 1,213 Vol. J. Lyons to B. Co.

2. The following promotions will take effect from this date in E. Company, viz:—
Corpls. G. H. Farran, J. M. Lang, L. A. Watkins, and F. A. Spencer, to be Sergeants.
Lce. Corpl. C. R. Macmillan, to be Corporal.
Vols. W. Rodger, L. Crawley, and M. Sargon, to be Corporals; Vols. G. H. Edwards, N. Collins, H. W. Prescott, and C. Goundsworthy to be Lance Corporal.

3. The Commandant desires to remind the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps that the Drill or working season, as it is termed, has arrived, viz., that fora Squad and Company drill, Battalion Manœuvres, annual musketry, and such like; and that very shortly parades will commence, when he trusts every Volunteer will do his utmost to be present on every occasion of a parade being ordered.

The praiseworthy example invariably set them by their officers, and with few exceptions by the Non-Commissioned officers, too, who attend most punctually some from distant parts of the island, and others, though having important duties, which they might justly plead as an excuse for absence, is worthy of being followed.

The Commandant would entreat the Rank and File to be likewise punctual in their attendance, and thus prove that the same *Esprit de Corps* exists in them as amongst the senior grades, for they need hardly to be reminded that it is only by regular attendance and by constant practices any body of men can expect ever to be perfect to pass with credit not only the annual inspection, but inspections by high functionaries, which in all probability the Bombay Volunteers will ere long be called on to undergo.

The Commandant begs Captains of companies will take steps to ensure this order reaching all belonging to their respective companies, and that this appeal to the members will not go unheeded.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. and Actg. Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 24th September.

Royal Artillery, Colonel R J Hay, from the Seconded List, to be Colonel, vice C. R. O. Evans, placed upon the Seconded List on appointment to the Staff of the Army in India. Dated 25th Sept.

Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A.H. Murray from the Seconded List, to be Lieut-Colonel on the Establishment in India, vice J. F. Betty, transferred to the Home Establishment. Dated 12th July.

Major S Penny (late Madras), to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel F. C. Trevor (late Madras), who retires upon a pension and special annuity. Dated 1st Sept.

Captain A I Maclaverty (late Madras), upon the Seconded List, to be Major, upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st Sept.

Captain M. R. West (late Madras) to be Major, vice S. Penny (late Madras), promoted. Dated 1st Sept.

Captain H. C. Seton (late Bombay), from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice T. H. Ouchterlony (late Bombay), who retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel. Dated 9th Sept.

Lieut F E R Pollard-Urquhart to be Captain, vice M. R. West (late Madras), promoted. Dated 1st Sept.

Lieut J K Trotter to be Captain, vice H. B. Hellard, deceased. Dated 2nd Sept.

Lieut F A Aylmer to be Captain, vice P. H. W. Miles, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjutant of the 8th Lancashire Artillery Volunteers. Dated 9th Sept.

Lieut R F W Trist to be Captain, vice H. Crofton, placed upon the Seconded List, on appointment as Adjutant of the Cheshire and Carnarvonshire Artillery Volunters. Dated 11th Sept.

Captain L. P. Pennethorne, upon the Seconded List, retires, receiving a gratuity. Dated 25th Sept.

Lieut O. Rowe, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut vice E. H. S. Calder, placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 25th Sept.

Captain J M Talor to be Adjutant, vice Captain T. R. Disney, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 11th Sept.

Captain E O Hay to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. Grver, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 22nd August.

The name of the Officers promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel in the Loddon Gazette of the 14th January, 1879, is *Traill*, and not as stated therein.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieut-Colonel J H Brown, R A. Dated 8th Sept.
Lieut-Colonel W A F Strangways, R A. Dated 8th Sept.

THE NAVY.

Commander.—W. J. Pijou, to the Royal Naval College.

Lieutenants.—R. M. King and H. H. Hayes, to the Tourmaline; A. H. Boldero and J. S. Heugh, to the President; F. W. Royles, to the Connaught; R. H. Foole, to the Excellent; R. P. Adams (sub), to the Royal Adelaide; C. N. May (navigating), to the Serapis.

Midshipman.—J. H. Robertson, to the Tourmaline.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GROGAN—October 8th, John E. H. Grogan, Assistant, Messrs Gaddum, & Co., Broach. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—October 8th, at Neemuch, the wife of Captain H. B. Abbott, of a son.
SLIGHT—October 12th, at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the wife of James Hume Slight, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CORKE—MULRONEY—October 6th, at Poona, Mr. Henry Mortimer Corke, of Bombay, to Ada Maria, second daughter of Mr. T. Mulroney. No cards.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1880.

THE extraordinary dereliction of duty on the part of one of the Bombay Presidency Magistrates to which we called attention a fortnight ago, has resulted in the magistrate's removal from the bench. Mr. Nana Morojee, the magistrate in question, was called upon, as we stated at the time, to submit to Government an explanation of his action in detaining in custody for 54 days a prisoner who was brought before him on a charge which was rather a matter for investigation in a civil than in a criminal court, and who had finally to be discharged. His explanation has been submitted, and Government have passed a resolution on it, in which they comment on its unsatisfactoriness, and call on Mr. Morojee to resign a position, of the duties of which he has shown an "entire misunderstanding." We have obtained copies of the Magistrate's explanation, and also the Government resolution, both of which will be found in another column. Government, in the first place, consider that the charge ought not to have been received, especially after the lapse of nine months between the commission of the acts complained of and the lodgment of the complaint; and Government are very strong on the point that having admitted the charge, it should have been disposed of at the earliest possible date. The chief reason which the magistrate assigns for the numerous adjournments is that it was a case in which an amicable settlement of the dispute was desirable, and it seemed to him the postponements would assist that object. He also urges the expediency of consulting the convenience of counsel, and states that some adjournments were ordered with the concurrence of the legal advisers of both parties. The Government consider these reasons altogether unsatisfactory, and point out, with regard to the first-quoted explanation, that the detention of one of the parties in custody was not likely to lead to the amicable settlement which was the result the magistrate says he desired to bring about. Another point of the case on which Government remark is the detention of the clothes and ornaments, valued at nearly two thousand rupees. Government consider, on the one hand, that such detention was inconsistent with the refusal to entertain the charge of theft, and on another view of the matter, that with such a guarantee for the attendance of the accused it was quite unnecessary to require bail. On the whole case, Government arrive at the conclusion that "Mr. Nana Morojee was actuated by a desire to promote what he considered to be a just settlement of the disputes before him, but he showed an entire misunderstanding of his duties as a magistrate, and allowed the authority of his court to be abused." The decision of Government is announced in the following terms:—"The Governor in Council must now request that Mr. Nana Morojee will resign and take his pension. His Excellency deeply regrets that the long and generally meritorious service by which this pension has been earned should have so painful a termination; but he feels that he would not be justified in allowing an officer who can so forget the responsibility of his office to continue to exercise any longer the summary and independent powers of a Presidency Magistrate."

This is, as the resolution expresses it, a very painful termination to a long career in Government service, and an extended tenure of the prominent position of magistrate in the presidency town, which would have closed naturally, in the ordinary course, in a few more months. Mr. Nana Morojee was 55 years of age in 1877, and would then, under the standing rules, have vacated his seat on the bench but for the fact that he has been granted extensions,—first for two years, again for one year, and finally, in March last, for one year more. It is scarcely probable that another extension would have been allowed, even if applied for; and thus Mr. Nana Morojee would have retired honourably in March next from a position from which he is now removed in this painful way. Though we are not inclined to under-estimate the gravity of the "misunderstanding of his duties" of which the Government find him guilty, it is difficult to resist a feeling of regret that a more lenient sentence should not have sufficed, and that a censure, compatible with his retaining his position for the few remaining months—after which he would, of course, have retired—should not have met the requirements of the case. The step taken by Government is one of the gravest possible, and could only be justified by reasons leaving no other course morally possible. Mr. Morojee was, as we have said, a Magistrate of long standing, hitherto regarded not only as able and competent, but impartial and equitable. His removal from the bench at the close of a career which has almost run its course, and which has hitherto been free from reproach, would be harsh, even cruel, for a slight fault, which was also his first. This said, it must be admitted that the facts disclosed at the trial before Mr. Justice Marriott constitute a case which, if not rebutted or attenuated by the Magistrate's explanatory report, showed his unfitness to be entrusted longer with the administration of justice on the bench. To adjourn a case twelve times in succession without any particular motive, and to demand prohibitive bail for the accused, was equivalent, as the Judge remarked, to a sentence of imprisonment; and as a matter of fact, she was imprisoned for one calendar month, she being all the time an innocent victim of a false charge, which every circumstance showed to be false. This placed the Magistrate under an unfavourable light. And when it turns out that his own son was counsel against the accused thus oppressively treated, the necessity of placing magisterial good faith above the shadow of suspicion renders it difficult, it must be admitted, for Government to leave the Magistrate whose conduct is impugned any longer on the bench. We do not desire to add to the pain this action of the authorities must necessarily occasion to an old public servant, who must now bitterly regret the cruel fortune which obtained him a prolongation of the office of Magistrate as recognition of long and meritorious services; but accepting the facts as they appeared to be established in the High Court, we cannot see how Government could have left Mr. Morojee to dispense justice in the Presidency Magistrates' Court.

The example will be salutary, and will show that even a friendless widow seeking justice *in formâ pauperis* will find what she seeks, and that even the suspicion that any functionary was indifferent or partial, and so dealt out hard measure to her when oppressed by a comparatively wealthy enemy, will entail signal punishment on that functionary, however respectable his character or influential his position.

IT is often said that the reign of red-tape flourishes in greater vigour in the Bombay Army than in any other part of Her Majesty's forces out of the direct influence of the Horse Guards. In Bengal they have long since forsworn the delights of covering interminable sheets of foolscap with wearisome discussions about nothing. According to popular tradition, the Adjutant General of the Madras Army and his subordinates see everything through the genial haze of the smoke of the enormous "trichies" they are always smoking, and they treat all things, from the Rumpa rebellion to reprimanding a refractory commanding officer, with calm composure. In Bombay we are different. Military questions are argued by military men with the greatest ardour. The head authorities are always "wanting to know" something or other, and hobbies are taken up and ridden almost to death with a surprising energy. We propose later on to say a few words regarding the method of imparting instruction in drill and tactics now in vogue in this Presidency, but we first wish to make a few remarks in regard to a matter more or less interesting to all Englishmen in India—namely, rifle-practice. Some six years ago, the Snider rifle was issued to Bombay regiments, and the sepoy was duly and solemnly lectured on the wonderful powers of this new weapon, with which he could kill his enemy (if he could manage to hit him) at a thousand yards. Musketry became the rage. The Bombay Presidency was mapped out into musketry districts, each presided over by an officer whose duty it was to explain to lukewarm commandants and sceptical wing commanders that the only *raison d'être* of the sepoy was that he might be able to kill his enemy at a long range. Good shots in corps were petted and promoted. Bad shots were sent to eternal drill. It was understood that no regiment which did not hold a good position in the annual return of the target-practice of the Bombay Army could hope to go on service. The late lamented General Brooke was a very keen supporter of the new musketry theory—so much so that when an officer ventured to say in reply to some strictures, that a certain regiment, although low down on the musketry list, was yet a very good steady corps, General Brooke at once said most emphatically, "Impossible; no good regiment can shoot badly." And it will be remembered that when that brave and good regiment, the 1st Grenadiers, went to the front, an order was published, stating that it had been chosen for active service principally on the ground of its being such a good shooting regiment.

Now it is by no means our object to undervalue the advantage of soldiers being good shots. It is a very great thing, but is not everything. It is one thing to teach a sepoy to have thorough confidence in his weapon; but if he is led to confide in his rifle, and not in himself, there can be but one result. Most people have seen a rifle-match, either in this country or in England. They have seen a good shot fire at a long range, and they have watched him assume a curious and unexpected attitude, probably lying on his back, as if he were about to begin an acrobatic performance. A dead silence prevails around him, and he takes a long and deliberate aim, while the spectators hardly dare draw their breath. At length, after *what seems* an intolerable pause, he fires, and a kind of hum of relief issues from the audience, as though they were in church, and the sermon were just over. Now, can this sort of fancy shooting possibly be held to be any preparation for the kind of fighting we have had of late years, both in Zululand and in Afghanistan? As everyone knows, in these campaigns, the vital point has been, over and over again, to get the men to hold their fire until the enemy was within a hundred yards or so of them. It is one thing for a man to be a good shot on his own quiet regimental range; it is quiet another thing for him to keep cool and collected, to reserve his fire, and to fire with effect when raging fanatics are surging down on him like a swollen mountain torrent. In firing at a target he has merely to control his rifle; in a desperate action he has the far more difficult task of controlling himself. And the way target practice is carried on at present leaves much to be desired. For instance, up to three hundred yards men are taught to fire standing. In action, to stand up and take deliberate aim at an enemy only three hundred yards off would be certain death. Then, why teach a man in peace what would be death to him in war? Again, many sepoys fail almost entirely to hit the target, even at three hundred yards. Yet these men have to fire—thanks to red-tape and routine—at all the long distances up to eight hundred yards, although they never hit anything, and merely waste good ammunition. Surely, until a sepoy shows some slight aptitude for hitting a traget at two hundred yards, it is mere folly to let him fire at eight hundred. Still he does so, and must do so, because it is laid down somewhere that he is to do so. There is no other reason. Every officer, who has gone through a course of musketry with a native regiment knows how urgently reform is needed. We hope, then, that in the firing season, which is now close at hand, the various assistant adjutant generals for musketry in this Presidency will have the courage of their opinions, and strive to introduce those changes which they, of all men, best know are wanted.

As to drill and tactics, we shall but briefly allude to them, for the simple reason that tactics (or tic-tacs, as the sepoy prefers to call them) are but little practised in the Bombay Army. Nor is the reason far to seek. To carry out manœuvres on an extended scale, and in an intelligent manner, it is necessary to have cavalry, infantry, and artillery in some force; and in how many stations in this Presidency are these conditions obtainable? The ordinary brigade parade is a mere solemn farce, in which an antiquated brigadier thinks of nothing in the world but having his line properly dressed, or seeing that the companies in quarter-column are the regulation six paces from each other. The best part of the morning is taken up in marching past, and when that is over, and one or two changes of front have been got through, the sun begins to be felt, and "March to quarters" is the order. There is no instruction imparted or received; the only real gainers by the morning's performance being the ayahs and children, who turn out in force, and watch the proceedings with an interest that never flags. Or take the question of battalion drill. And in regard to this point we must say that while it is impossible to withhold the tribute of sympathy from many commanding officers who struggle heroically to gain an accurate knowledge of their drill, yet, on the other hand, it must be owned that the routine of parades in many corps is so arranged as to combine the maximum of monotony with the minimum of usefulness. For instance, in the coming drill season, this will be the morning's work of the average infantry regiment from 1st November to 1st March. The corps will parade, and march past the commandant in column, quarter column, and then at the double; the senior major will then put the regiment through the manual and firing-exercises; and the junior major, through the bayonet-exercise. We use the terms senior and junior majors, because they are the terms employed in the Field Exercise; but in the case of a native regiment both these officers would probably be rather senior colonels. After the bayonet-exercise, the commandant will do as many manœuvres as he feels tolerably sure of; and then parade will be dismissed. It must be added that this routine is varied by occasional parades for skirmishing and practising some form of attack, but it would be hard to exaggerate the tedium and monotony of parades carried on in the usual humdrum style of intelligent mediocrity.

We have dwelt lightly on these matters, because there are so many capable men in the Bombay Army, and that army itself is composed of such excellent material that these blemishes are, after all, very easy of correction. But too much stress cannot be laid on one point. We *must* have younger commanding officers with our native regiments. There must be selection, for a seniority system would ruin any army. Sir Henry Lawrence used to say that the authorities ought to be most careful as to the men they picked out to command native corps; and there is no doubt that the officer commanding a native regiment ought to be a man in the full vigour of mind and body. He ought to understand how comparatively unimportant is mere mechanical smartness on parade, and how desirable it is to teach his men to be self-reliant, resolute, and active. He should live much with his men, and should encourage them in those athletic sports and games in which the natives of this country delight, and in which they so excel. In fact, it is in a regiment as it is at school: the most important lessons are those learned out of school-hours. But we must be just while we point out faults. The Bombay Army has no need of any apologist. Its career in the past, whether we look to the earlier part of this century, when it gained glory in the field, or to the dark days of the great Mutiny, when its loyalty stood a terrible test, has ever been bright and honourable. It has been proof against the mischief caused by the most vicious system that ever ruined an army, for even the Staff Corps has not spoiled it; and those people who blame Bombay troops for the disasters about Kandahar can hardly be seriously argued with. With a more intelligent system, and with younger officers, and more of them, the defects we have noticed will speedily become things of the past.

THE Foreign Secretary's illness will furnish that hard-working official with an opportunity for taking the long holiday of which, it is alleged, he would have availed himself under certain happier circumstances. Mr. A. C. Lyall's name has been occasionally mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces; and it is believed that the late Viceroy, had he remained in India long enough, would gladly have signified his appreciation of Mr. Lyall's services and ability by smoothing the way for him to Allahabad. What Lord Ripon's ideas on the subject are, we do not know. His Excellency, possibly enough, may not have entertained any in particular; but we have been told, on apparently good authority, that Mr. Lyall would have taken his furlough now, had he been satisfied as to his chances of succeeding Sir George Couper. However this may have been, it will be generally allowed that a better selection of the next Lieutenant-Governor could hardly be made.

Advancement straight from the Secretariat to a Lieutenant-Governorship would, no doubt, excite the jealousy of expectant rivals. But in the first place, Mr. Lyall has already filled a post of the next highest dignity to a Lieutenant-Governorship, namely, the post of officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. In the second place, a time seems to be setting in, when the claims of ability will stand a better chance than the claims of seniority—in other words, of routine. But, again, the post of Foreign Secretary is one of such great importance and dignity that the mere fact of having discharged its duties faithfully and well constitutes in itself the very highest claim to the first administrative appointments under the Viceroyalty. Thus, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. Lyall's predecessor—who, because, it is said, his view on frontier policy did not exactly square with Lord Lytton's, exchanged his post for the Burmah Chief Commissionership,—has generally been regarded as destined for Lahore, in succession to Sir Robert Egerton. He is a Punjab civilian, and a clear-headed, able, and straightforward Lawrencite. Mr. Griffin himself owes his present run of good-luck to the exceptional ability he displayed in a *provincial Secretaryship, exceptional, at any* rate, as regards Indian standards. It has been said that if Mr. Lyall had seen his way to going on leave, Mr. Griffin would have preferred the Secretaryship to the Agency at Indore, or the Residency at Hyderabad. Of course the first-named post carries with it greater influence—in the hands of a competent man of the right sort of ambition—than either of the remaining two. The difference in salaries is not much, but the fractional difference is sufficient to show that in the opinion of the Government it is a shade more difficult to conduct the foreign correspondence of the State at Calcutta or Simla than to coax Holkar and Scindhia into good-humour, or play at diamond cut diamond with His Excellency Sir Salar Jung. The Foreign Secretaryship, if we recollect aright, is worth Rs. 4,166 a month; whereas Residents of the first class get Rs. 4,000. Mr. Saunders was the last of the Hyderabad Residents who received Rs. 5,000 a month.

Whether Mr. Lyall goes to Allahabad or no, the people of the North-West, the natives more particularly, will be heartily glad of a change. We do not believe there ever was a more unpopular ruler of the province than the unlucky knight the Naini Tal correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* crucifies once a week. His unpopularity rivals that of another knight of Allahabad, Sir Robert Stewart, who is of little more use even as a lawyer, in Allahabad than Mr. Lindsay—the butt of the local "Bar," what there is of it—lately was in Lahore. Sir George Couper's scandalous mismanagement of the famine which visited the province two or three years ago is precisely that portion of his administration to which he will be most indebted for his remembrance by posterity. We have spoken of Sir George's unpopularity among the natives; but we question whether the members of his own service entertain any particular affection for him. He might have been a greater and a more useful personage if he had never ruled.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 24th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. H. Carter.
Lieut. Bethell.
Mr. Byrron.
Mrs. Radden.
Mrs. Cale Porter.
Rev. J. Woodside.
Mrs. Hewison.
Miss Hewison.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and 3 children.
Mr. Scorer.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. & Mrs. Wood & child.
Sam Ullah Khan.
Mr. W. de W. Peel.
Mr. A. Stokes.
Mr. A. Smith.
Mr. W. R. Stent.
Mr. W. Bignell.
Mr. L. Porter.
Mr. F. Sharpe.
Mr. Turton Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Grierson.
Col. and Miss. Beynon.
Mr. F. H. Pellew.
Capt. Williamson.
Mr. Yowell.
Major Hutchinson.
Mr. E. Angelo.
Mr. Macisaac.
Mr. Dick.
Mr. R. Knight.
Mr. H. F. Wickes.
Mr. H. M. Temple.
Mr. R. C. Buston.
Capt. W. C. Morris.
Mr. W. L. Hill.
Mr. D. H. Grimley.
Capt. Strahan.
Mr. V. Ball.
Mr. T. Bolton.
Mr. B. J. Buxey.
Mr. J. Lowther.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. Oberlin.
FROM ADEN.—Mr. Coxen.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

A DISTINGUISHED Liberal member of parliament remarked to me the other day that the Naval Demonstration must either end in smoke or in war, and this opinion fairly represents the prevailing uneasiness among Mr. Gladstone's own supporters at the policy of adventure into which the Ministry has rashly plunged this country. The whole justification of the concerted action of the European Powers lay, according to Mr. Gladstone's own explanation of his policy, in the moral certainty that the Porte would not resist the will of Europe if it once saw that Europe was in earnest. Over and over again the Prime Minister refused to say what would be done by the united fleets if the Turk remained obstinate and defied the concert of Europe. But the contingency he would not conceive to be possible has now arrived. There is no longer room for doubt that the Porte declares itself quite unable to compel the Albanians to cede Dulcigno to the Montenegrins, and that it throws on the Powers the responsibility of attempting such coercion, and warns them that if the Naval Demonstration is carried out it will spread agitation through every province of Turkey in both Europe and Asia. Brought face to face with this firm protest, the English Government now, by the latest advices, shows an inclination to draw back; and it is believed that the Demonstration will be abandoned if the Porte accepts a guarantee for the security of the Mussulman population in the territory to be given up. But the possibility of a compromise of this kind being effected appears to be based on the theory that the resistance of the Albanians to the cession of Dulcigno is not genuine, that it has been secretly stimulated by the Porte, and that it can be easily repressed if the Sultan chooses to exercise his authority. The truth, however, seems to be that the Sultan is now helpless, and that the solution of the question has passed out of his hands. If he tried to make the Albanians give way, he would excite against himself the fanaticism of all his Mussulman subjects, and would probably be deposed and murdered. It is unlikely, therefore, that he will oblige the English Ministry by providing them with a bridge of escape from a very awkward position, and rendering the Naval Demonstration unnecessary by accomplishing its purpose beforehand. The question then is, whether Mr. Gladstone will make himself ridiculous by turning faint-hearted at the eleventh hour, and admitting that nothing can be hoped for from the peaceful action of Europe, or whether he will let this country drift into a state of active hostility to the Turkish Empire. Things have gone so far that he may not be able now to get his own way, but must let himself be carried away, he knows not whither, by the current to which he has committed himself and the fortunes of England. But fancy the horror of the English people when the firing of the first gun from the fleet wakes them up to a consciousness of their real position under the rule of a Ministry of peace. No doubt the newspaper organs of the Ministry are prepared to swallow all their principles for the sake of keeping Mr. Gladstone in office. The cosmopolitan *Daily News* and *Spectator*, while still weeping tears of pity over every black man who is killed by English "savages in uniform," have grown quite blood-thirsty in their denunciations of the Turks, and the former paper has within the last day or two tried to find an excuse for its own violence by saying it is impossible so good a man as Mr. Gladstone can wish to take Dulcigno from the Albanians, unless he knows that these men are mere military adventurers, and not real patriots. This, of course, is begging the whole question, and one can imagine with what a storm of ridicule such a plea for annexing Kabul, for instance, would have been received by the Liberals. Another Ministerialist writes to the *Times* to-day to say that it is all nonsense to talk about Albanian nationality, that treaties must be respected, and that the giving up of an Albanian town to the Montenegrins, however much it may be deplored as a violation of the doctrine of nationalities, is only one instance out of many in which compromises in small things have been sanctioned by treaties for the sake of maintaining great interests. But this is a frank admission that statesmen must be guided by expediency; and we all know that Mr. Gladstone and his followers, while in opposition, fiercely repudiated political expediency as a most unholy thing, and proclaimed that no settlement of South-Eastern Europe could last unless it was based on the principles of eternal justice, and especially on respect for the indefeasible rights of all the nationalities inhabiting the Turkish Empire. There is something very suspicious in Mr. Gladstone's eagerness to trample upon and exterminate the Albanian nationality now, in order, as he says, to give effect to an important provision of the Berlin Treaty. Evidently the Ministry regards the letter rather than the spirit of that treaty. The main object of the Treaty of Berlin was to arrest the advance of Russia and secure to the Sultan the possession of a considerable position in Europe. If, however, the combined fleets of the Powers, setting at naught the protests of the Sultan, interfere by force to obtain the cession of Dulcigno, they may bring on at once that disruption of the Turkish Empire which the framers of the Berlin Treaty were most anxious to avoid. No one can pretend that this was the mandate given to Mr. Gladstone by the constituencies at the general election. There is not one English-man out of 100,000 who would not be amazed and indignant at seeing the English fleet, which in 1878 passed the Dardanelles to keep the Russians from entering Constantinople, now join the Russian fleet in giving the *coup de grâce* to Turkey. Yet Mr. Gladstone has deliberately made such a catastrophe not only possible, but probable, and the nation, with surprising apathy, lets him rush headlong on a course which is full of danger, not only *to himself, but to the best interests of the British* Empire.

The strange and ominous Ministerial crisis in France is mainly of interest to Englishmen at the present moment on account of the effect it may have on French policy in the East. Of course, it has also a general and more permanent interest, as showing the instability of things in France, and the fatal necessity, to which all democracies seem to be subject, of falling under the domination of one strong man, and establishing a tyranny instead of the rule of a constitutional Government. If the United States may be quoted as a conspicuous example to the contrary, the answer is that people in the States have hitherto had little time to think of anything but enjoying the unexampled profusion of material gifts which Nature has placed within their reach. When the country is really settled, and its many-hued population has time for political agitation, the time of trial of the United States will come; and even then the dangers of a pure democracy will be lessened through the care of the founders of the Republic in imitating, as far as they dared, the aristocratic organization of Great Britain, and framing a constitution in which there are very powerful checks on the abuse of power by the leading man in a single chamber of representatives. But in France the balance of power has never been properly adjusted by the Republicans; and thus it happens that although nearly a century has elapsed now since the outbreak of the French Revolution, France still oscillates violently between anarchy and despotism. The same sort of fluctuations would be seen in political society in this country, if the institutions which give stability to society were swept away, and an omnipotent House of Commons created, ready to obey the will of a Minister who sneers at wealth and intelligence, and flatters the self-conceit of the mob, and to carry out the wishes of the gentleman who chalked up on the wall of Downing-street lately, "Gladstone and Bradlaugh for ever." Happily, we are far from this consummation in England yet, and the example of instability we have in France may set many English Liberals thinking what might come of the Radical propagandism to which they have lately given such unwise encouragement. The situation in France is exactly described in M. Gambetta's paper, the *Republique Francaise*, in which M. de Freycinet is said to have fallen because he would not carry out unhesitatingly the decrees of the Chamber of Deputies against the religious orders. The decrees of the Chamber were, as you know, issued in defiance of the vote of the Senate against the essential clause of M. Jules Ferry's bill against the orders; so that practically the will of M. Gambetta is that the Senate need not be regarded, and that no quarter shall be given to clericalism in France. Anyone who remembers what sagacity Gambetta showed in 1870 in appealing to the patriotism of all classes against the Germans, and how powerfully he was assisted by the Catholic youth of the nation, must regret his lapse into the character of a persecutor. Evidently he has been driven to this extreme by dread of the popularity which Clemenceau, Rochefort, and others have acquired. He must feel himself that his foreign policy of revenge upon the Germans can never be successfully taken in hand except by a united nation, and that his home policy of a ruthless secularisation of society is fatal to the hope of union. Yet his ambition misleads him into a partisanship which will do more than anything to make sober men in France welcome a return to Bonapartist rule. Surprise is expressed because M. Gambetta does not take office himself, instead of merely expelling from office men who will not do his bidding; but, no doubt, he has formed a shrewdly correct diagnosis of the body politic in France, and is aware that if he became Prime Minister, and thus made himself a mark for the poisoned shafts of irreconcilable journalists, his lease of power would not last three months. At present, however, this masked dictator controls the destinies of France, and it is interesting to note whom he has allowed to fill the important post of Foreign Minister. His choice has fallen on M. Barthélemy de St. Hilaire, who was in former days the confidential secretary of M. Thiers. It is said that his choice should re-assure foreign nations as to the pacific intentions of France, but I don't know why it should do so. M. Thiers was the high priest of French chauvinism; and, though he had the good sense not to let France waste her resources in fruitless struggles with Germany till her forces were reorganised, he would, if he were alive, take a very different tone now, when his country is once more a formidable military power. M. de St. Hilaire may think it his duty to re-assert for France in foreign affairs that proud position which M. Thiers always claimed for her, even at the risk sometimes of disturbing the general peace of Europe. One can only guess what line he will take in the East. The late French Government held back from doing anything, through fear of offending Germany on the one side, or England and Russia on the other; and M. de Freycinet even forbore to push French claims to leadership in Greece, though a tempting opportunity was presented to him by Mr. Gladstone's eagerness to do anything he could for the Greeks. The new Foreign Minister, on the other hand, may be expected to give France a more marked *rôle* in the determination of the Eastern question. The papers publish a letter of his, written in March last, in which he applauded the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, which he thought Mr. Gladstone would be compelled to follow, and approved of Prince Bismarck's design to form an alliance of the Central and Western powers of Europe against Russia. He will now find himself embarrassed, if he seeks to give effect to such opinions, by the amazing fickleness of the English Government in cultivating the friendship of Russia, and helping to carry out the designs of that power against Turkey. One can hardly suppose, however

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DULCIGNO CEDED.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

It is now officially confirmed, that the Turkish Ministry have adopted a resolution to cede Dulcigno unconditionally. This result is attributed to German and French counsels.

MR. EVELYN BARING.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

Mr. Evelyn Baring starts from Brindisi for India on the 29th November, to take up his appointment in succession to Sir John Strachey.

THE CZAREWITCH STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Czarewitch Stakes, which was run to-day :—

Robert the Devil	1
Cipolata	2
Star	3

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	80¾
4½	do. do.	87¾
3	do. Consols for account	98⅛
5	do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver		52½d.

SIR F. ROBERTS is expected to leave Quetta to-day and to reach Sibi on the 15th instant, whence he goes direct to Simla.

THE 8th Hussars marched into Rawul Pindi, at which place they will be stationed, on the morning of the 6th instant. The 10th Hussars left that station on the 8th instant, and are due at Lahore on October 28th.

MR. R. G. THOMPSON, Officiating Settlement Officer, has been deputed on special duty, in connection with the demarcation of the Murree and Kahuta forests, certain portions of which are about to be taken up as Government reserves.

GENERAL HEWETT gives notice to the volunteers, in a regimental order published this morning, that the drill season of 1880-81 is about to be opened. By this time last year work had been begun ; but considering the present very trying weather, the General shows a consideration for the men which they will appreciate, in putting off calling parades till they can cool down a little. If called out, men would not like to stay away after their long rest ; but they would not turn out willingly, the weather being so oppressive that it is really as much as one can do to pull through a day's work. When drills do begin, we trust that men will take to the work in earnest, and that at the end of the season the local corps will equal the proud position of the East India Volunteers, of whom not a single member is returned as non-efficient. The drills afford capital means of exercise to many who don't ride, or play cricket, or lawn-tennis, and who, but for some such motive for out-door recreation, would simply mope at home, and fall into a languid, listless state, wholly unfavourable to the healthy condition of that most troublesome organ, the liver.

THE challenge shield which we mentioned some time since as having been brought out from England by Major the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, to be shot for amongst the local Volunteers, is now being exhibited at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, Rampart Row. The shield is a very fine one, in oxidised silver, representing an ancient battle-scene,—figures of warriors in bold relief, fighting on horseback and on foot, with sword and spear. The centre-piece pictures a single combat between two noted chieftains, and around a general melée is being fought out. The ground of the shield is ebony, and the rather wide black border shows up the silversmiths' beautiful work—it is by Elkington and Co., and the work, like all they turn out, is very fine—with excellent effect. The terms which are to govern the competition for the shield have not yet been arranged ; but, we believe, it will probably be competed for yearly by teams of, say, 5 or 7 men from each of the Bombay Companies, and will be held for the year by the captain of the winning Company.

A POONA native paper, the *Dnyan Prakash*, commenting on the Chota-Oodeypore case, contends, not in so many words, but by implication, that the ancient customs of the Rajputs sanctioned the putting to death of unchaste princesses, and that therefore, "even if the theory of the prosecution be accepted * * * the offence, after all, does not appear to be so heinous as at first sight we were led to believe." What the *Prakash* may have been led to believe," we do not know, but if he intends to convey the opinion that Chundra Singh, even though convicted of murder, should not be punished, we cannot agree with him. Though ancient Rajput custom sanction them, such acts as Chundra Singh is charged with cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed under the cognizance of British rule. Ancient Indian custom sanctioned many cruel and barbarous practices which could not be allowed now-a-days. The *Dnyan Prakash* says :—

"All oriental nationalities set the highest value on the chastity of their females, and according to oriental notions death alone is the proper punishment for female unchastity. But all this is especially true of the Rajputs,—and it will be remembered that the accused Prince is a Rajput by caste ; they value female chastity even more than life. There have not been wanting many instances in the history of the Rajput States, in which Rajput princes are known to have put all their females to the sword, or killed them in some other manner, before proceeding to a battle-field, on occasions when it was seen that everything clearly depended upon the result of a single battle, lest the females should fall into the hands of the enemy. We do not well know if the present dynasty of Chota Odeypore is in any way connected with that of Odeypoor ; but if the princes of the Chota Odeypoor dynasty be connected with the other, then all these considerations must be allowed still greater weight ; for it is a well-known historical fact that of all the Rajput dynasties the Odeypoor dynasty has always set the highest value on the chastity of females, and never allowed any considerations whatever, whether political or other, to interfere with it. Our readers will, of course, at once perceive that we are referring to the historical fact that while almost all other Rajput dynasties for political considerations gave their daughters in marriage to the Mogul Emperors, the Odeypoor dynasty alone stands pure and uncontaminated to this day.

The writer of "The Week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal* discussing the "occult phenomena" notes :— [illegible] thoroughly believe [illegible] spirits, [illegible] forces, requires, I imagine, a great amount of faith, and I have no doubt that the ladies [illegible] the ac- [illegible] stated [illegible] to show to whom Mrs. [illegible] friend, to whom she had given the brooch [illegible] it. It might have been to some one [illegible] communicated the fact and given the brooch's name. A very slight hint in the conversation might have turned Mrs. Hume's thoughts, almost unconsciously, towards her lost brooch, and the description of it followed. The device of wrapping up the coin in cigarette papers, and the brooch being afterwards found wrapped up in cigarette papers, is only an imitation of the old confidence trick, and no one seems to have marked the first papers, so it cannot be said with certainty that those found round the brooch were the same. The brooch might have been conveyed to the flower bed in twenty different ways." We can furnish the *Englishman* with a small item of intelligence. At the end of last, and the commencement of this year, a young gentleman, who had resided at Simla previously, and was, we believe, well known to the Hume family, sojourned for some months in Bombay, and was [illegible] a guest of Mdme. Blavatsky at [illegible] lady's connection with [illegible] not have had anything [illegible] brooch, though [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ment the names of persons taking part in assemblages held for the purpose of obstructing the execution of legal process.

A serious crisis is threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade. The employers met on Tuesday, in Manchester, and decided to run their mills three days per week during the continuances of a strike of the operatives at Accrington, who demand an advance of wages which the masters say the state of the trade does not enable them to concede. The men have suggested a reference to arbitration, which, however, the employers decline.

At the Seaham Colliery the work of recovering the bodies of the entombed miners still proceeds, but the operations have been much impeded by falls in the pit and also by the foul air. Some 80 more bodies yet remain to be brought to bank.

The inquest on the five persons whose deaths resulted from the recent railway accident near Vauxhall has been resumed and again adjourned.

The efforts of the police to discover the persons who placed dynamite on the London and North-Western Railway, near Rushey station, have not hitherto been attended with any success.

Mr. Humphreys, an undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, was drowned at Teddington Lock on Friday by the capsizing of the boat in which he was rowing with a party of friends.

The ship Paul Boyton, of Nova Scotia, bound from Baltimore for Hamburg, with a cargo of maize, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on Sunday night. Her crew were all saved.

Discount rates have had a downward tendency all the week, and can now be scarcely quoted higher than 2 per cent. Consols have not varied at all, the latest price being 97⅞ sellers for cash. British Railway Stocks have been very flat, if not absolutely weak, throughout, and prices closed at the lowest all round, while the leading foreign bonds, after having begun with a dull tone and subsequently shown a temporary improvement, became easier in all cases. In all departments there seems to be an absence of business, the lower quotations having been induced by speculative sales.

No perceptible progress has been made during the past week with the cession of Dulcigno by Turkey to Montenegro, and the naval demostration in the Adriatic has not yet yielded any practical results.

The Porte has issued a Circular addressed to its representatives abroad remonstrating against the projected naval demonstration.

A Collective Note from the Powers was presented to the Porte on Friday rejecting the *uti possidetis* line, but consenting to leave Dinosh to Turkey on condition of the immediate cession of Dulcigno.

From Gravosa there is intelligence that Captain Lord Walter Kerr arrived at Scutari on Sunday, and delivered despatches to Riza Pasha, the Turkish Governor, requiring a categorical reply in regard to the surrender of Dulcigno, and also summoned the Consular body to remove their families to a place of safety.

A Ministerial crisis has arisen in France, owing to serious differences of opinion which were found to exist in the Cabinet on the course to be pursued towards the non-authorized religious communities. M. de Freycinet and several of his colleagues have resigned office, and M. Jules Ferry is the new Premier. M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire is Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The change of Ministry in France has been much commented upon by the Press of Germany, which seems generally disposed to regard the event as unfavourable to friendly relations between the two Powers.

The Ministerial crisis in France has also excited much interest, mixed with some uneasiness, in Vienna.

On Monday the tenth anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was publicly celebrated. King Humbert, in honour of the occasion, granted an amnesty for offences against the Press Laws.

Intelligence has been received from the Cape that a small detachment of 70 Mounted Rifles were unsuccessfully attacked by 1,200 Basutos, while reconnoitring a village belonging to the chief Lerothodi. The enemy suffered severely, our loss being small. Further fighting is also reported, in which the Basutos were repulsed. Reinforcements of Colonial Volunteers have been sent to quell the rebellion.

News has been received from Buenos Ayres that the National troops of the Argentine Republic on the 21st ult. forcibly shut up the Provincial Chambers, ejecting the Deputies at the point of the bayonet.

The elections are still proceeding in the United States.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE following are telegrams from the *Times*:—

PARIS, Sept. 19.

M. de Freycinet has given in his resignation, and has this evening quitted the Quai d'Orsay to reinstate himself in his own house. He addressed his resignation to M. Grévy in the following terms:—

"M. le President,—After mature reflection I do not think that the Ministry, reconstituted as it was yesterday, has serious chances of durability. There exist between several of my colleagues and myself divergencies of view which do not admit of the hope that accord will be maintained, even at the cost of mutual concessions. Such a state of things being prolonged would prove injurious to the interests and peace of the country. In the belief that my resignation will afford you the speediest means of putting an end to the crisis, I have the honour of requesting you to accept my resignation."

It should be added that M. de Freycinet's resignation is unanimously approved here by Liberal men, who see that in the circumstances in which he was placed, unable or unwilling to abandon his Montauban programme, his retirement was the only means of extricating himself with honour from the obstacles thrown in his way. It is easy to deduce from the foregoing that henceforth, whoever the nominal Prime Minister, there is no possible Cabinet but one entirely submissive to the irresistible dictates of the Palais Bourbon. The resignations of M. Varroy and Admiral Jaureguiberry are announced this evening, and there is a talk of M. Jules Ferry as Premier with M. de Noailles as Minister of Foreign Affairs; but nothing is as yet settled, and, indeed, the composition of the future Cabinet, after what has been stated, is of little moment. However composed, it will be presided over *de facto* by M. Gambetta, and its policy will be M. Gambetta's policy. It is not the fact, as rumoured to-night, that Germany or any other Power intends to evince dissatisfaction at the change which has just occurred. All the Powers, without exception, are firmly resolved to do nothing, having the colour of interference in the domestic affairs of France; and if it pleased M. Grévy to-morrow to intrust the formation of a Cabinet to N Rochefort, all the Powers would eagerly protest their amicable sentiments.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

M. Jules Ferry has at length formed his Cabinet, and the new list will be published in to-morrow's *Officiel*. M. Jules Ferry keeps his present department—viz., Public Instruction and the Fine Arts; M. Sadi Carnot, late Under Secretary of Public Works, takes the Ministry of that Department; Admiral Clouet is appointed Minister of Marine; and M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire takes the uncovered post of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers retain their offices. It was intended that, if M. Ferry could not find a Minister of Foreign Affairs and had to take that office himself, he should be succeeded in the Ministry of Public Instruction by M. Devès. It is now understood that a Ministry is, all the same, to be found for M. Devès, and to that end it is proposed to detach the Ministry of Public Worship from that of the Interior, and invest him with it. M. Devès, the President of the Group of Pure Left, is the Deputy who proposed the vote of confidence in the Government's enforcing the existing laws relative to the religious orders, which led to the issue of the decrees, so that his accession would be a gain to the Parliamentary strength of the Cabinet as regards the measures it takes against the non-authorized orders. M. Devès is the representative of a highly Radical constituency, and came into the Chambers as a member of the Advanced party. Subsequently he went over to the Pure Left, and can scarcely count on re-election by his present constituents if the *scrutin de liste* be not reverted to. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire is too well-known to require many words. In literature his reputation chiefly rests on his translation of Aristotle and in politics on his position of unpaid secretary to M. Thiers during his Presidency. He possesses something of the versatility and activity of his old chief and friend, but he enters on diplomacy at the age of 75, and there is an idea of assisting him by the creation of an Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, to be filled by M. Decrais, now Minisier at Brussels, or some other younger man. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, curiously enough, wrote four months ago an eulogistic letter on the political squib, "The Political Comedy of Europe," of which M. de Freycinet shortly afterwards, at Prince Bismarck's request, forbade the sale at railway stations. The new appointments tend to confirm the view as to the transitional character of the Ministry. This view accounts for some of the refusals to take office. Admiral Pothuau's refusal of the Ministry of Marine rested, however, on a different ground. "If," he said, "I had been in M. de Freycinet's Cabinet I should have gone out with him."

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on the day the mail left:—Semi-official journals announce that the Cabinet, pursuing its predecessor's policy, will carry out the Decrees according to the arrangement made by M. de Freycinet previous to the last crisis—that is, the religious communities composed of foreigners or unrecognised by Rome will be dissolved, and all unauthorised places of worship closed, leaving the execution of the remaining provisions of the Decrees until the decision of the law officers has been given on the questions submitted to them.

M. Gambetta, on being interrogated, asserted that the only possible programme of the Cabinet consisted in the execution of the Decrees. The balance of the new Cabinet is apparently against him, and he only counts on Constans, Cazot, and Farre, but the journals of his party declare that he can destroy the new Cabinet easily if there is any departure from the line laid down for it. The nomination of M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not met with the approval of the Gambettist organs.

The Chambers are convened for November 8, the morrow of the municipal elections. Several members of the Senate are determined to interpellate the Ministry, a course which is considered in certain quarters to infallibly bode dissolution; the Ministry, it being alleged, not having the confidence of either branch of the Legislature.

ONE DAY IN INDIA.

BY SIR ALI BABA, K.C.B.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER—A PROVINCE-BUILDER.

AN English diplomatist or a plain English country gentleman who suddenly finds himself expected to rule at Simla, Bombay, or Madras is an object at once comic and pathetic. His ignorance, his inepitude, his faint velleities for the good of India correspond so imperfectly with his striking ceremonial attitude and with the dumb yearning of millions that look to him for government. The man and the office are out of all harmony. *A flâneur* from the boulevards suddenly translated to the throne of China could hardly feel more bewildered and helpless. The children ask for a fish, and we give them a serpent; they ask for bread, and we give them a stone. They are starving, and we invite them to a Barmecide feast, where there is music and ceremony, but no food. Sweet Anne Page would like to be kissed; but Slender can only smile dimly upon her and stroke his chin. "I would little or nothing with you," is his most passionate expression of love.

A Lieutenant-Governor is an object at once pathetic and comic, because he is an old man in a young man's place. Where vigour and enthusiasm are wanted we have weakness and world-weariness; where an office stool is wanted we have an invalid's chair; where a quick-winged ship is wanted we have a grand old seamark.

Not so a Chief Commissioner. There is nothing ornamental about him, nothing symbolical. He is no scarecrow in scarlet and gold; he is no idol to be carried about as a pageant on holidays; he is no intangible simulacrum of authority. The Chief Commissioner governs. Yet to say that he governs is to say less than half the truth. A Chief Commissioner is a conqueror. He has to conquer his province before he governs it; he has to wrest it, by the violence of road-making and police organisation, from the gloomy lawlessness of the jungle. His instructions are to go across certain frontiers and make a province.

The Chief Commissioner must be made of other stuff than dreams. No irresolute Hamlet will do. An efficient Cæsar, capable of handling the concrete, is wanted. The enterprise of province-building is one of great pith and moment; its currents must not be turned awry with this regard or that. The Chief Commissioner's resolutions must not be "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," like Mr. Whithy Stokes's. A Brutus, a Girondin, a St. John, a Strachey, a Theoriser, will do for finance—at any rate for bogus finance; but we want a Cæsar—a Julius Cæsar Lawrence or a Julius Cæsar Temple—for province-building.

No facility in minute-writing, no smirking, will make a province. Julius Cæsar Temple felt this. He kept the minute-writing and the smirking for Simla and Bombay.

The Province-builder exchanges his cocked-hat for a pit helmet, locks up his ideas in a despatch-box, and goes forth into the jungle to wrestle with facts. Before him lies the twofold dragon of Forest and Barbarism. So like a stout champion he dismounts efsoones from his high horse, and gives his needless pen to his attendant dwarf or secretary; and then on to the enchanted wood where the monster lies uncoiled—

"Half like a serpent, horribly dispiaide,
But th' other half doth human shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and full of high disdaine."

This championship of civilisation is an emprise altogether Herculean, and attracts to itself the stuff of which heroes are made. Young men who in a "regulation" province would hardly be fit to manage their station mutton-club are caught up in the orbit of a Lawrence or Temple, and whirled into the refining flames of action: the grimy ore of priggishness and youngmanishness is beaten out into the pure gold of practical efficiency. Dreamers are flung into the crucible, and what precipitate there may be of potential vigour is set apart and hammered into a vessel of honour.

The Chief Commissioner works in a new world. Everything has to be initiated—created. He broods over the chaos of lawless jungle tribes living on berries; he hatches the Kosmos of Legislation and Agriculture; he strikes out great, massive, mountain-featured, Sinai-like laws; and, as a second Prometheus, he brings wheat and wooden ploughs from Heaven. The Legislative Council will spin their cobwebs over these laws afterwards, and some Local Government will inaugurate famines. Meanwhile the Chief Commissioner hews away till his territories begin to assume the rude outlines of order, until he dimly sees the awful features, though still veiled, of empire. Now he begins to blow his own trumpet, hold exhibitions, and strike medals—

"And stamp an image of himself, a sovereign of the world.
The list'ning crowd admire the lofty sound.
A present deity! they shout around.
A present deity! the vaulted roofs rebound.
With ravish'd ears the C. C. hears,
Assumes the god,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

The creative stage of our hero's life is completed; he now becomes destructive, like the developed phylloxera, and goes to Simla. He will henceforth emit minutes from time to time about

"Fields that cool Hydaspes laves,
Or where Narbada's amber waves
In lingering lab'rinths creep."

Men are not only braced by the vigorous atmosphere of a "nonregulation" province, but they are impressed with a certain hallmark, and bound together by a clannish feeling that is not altogether commendable, sometimes leading to the formation of Mutual Assurance and Admiration Societies.

You cannot always tell a Madrassee at first sight. There may be about him a certain bewildered, woebegone look, like that of Keats' knight-at-arms, or as a man wears who is waking to the consciousness of a lost umbrella; yet he might be a Nor'-Wester recovering from heat apoplexy; you could never lay the odds about it. But a Panjabi is *sui generis*. There is a frontier look about his trousers; his hat is deeply impresssed with the marks of personal government; it has been exposed to rain and thunder, perhaps to Afridis; it is crushed firmly on his head. His voice has the deep tone of empire; his manners are abrupt, as of one who is rejecting the suits of Fortune; he struts, says to himself "I am a Panjabi," and spreads out his tail. You can chisel Foreign Secretaries out of this hard-grained material; but you cannot chisel a Panjabi out of his august self-consciousness. To himself he will always be "the foremost man of all this world." But now the Punjab is no longer a non-regulation province in the character of its administration; and its Chief Commissioner has bloomed into a Lieutenant-Governor, and the old order changeth, yielding place to new, and God fulfils himself in many ways, lest one Panjabi should eat up the world.

Assam is little known, except as being the habitat of the Anandaraobarua; and the Central Provinces is merged in the Life and Adventures of Sir Richard Temple, C.I.E., LL.D., K.C.B., P.P.C.

Under a Chief Commissioner precocity is rampant. The Director-General of everything you can think of is a lad just learning to ride and say "peg loo." His whiskers are still in the earliest non-regulation state: he writes "C.S." after his name on his cards; and reads Ouida's novels (bound as a *Penal Code*), regarding them as the ultimate scripture of life and manners. He is something less than a prig: but is sound at heart, and will evolve into a high-principled and self-reliant ruler of men, especially black men.

Chief Commissioners rarely blaze out into very bright hospitalities, and are often indifferent to popularity. They have many engrossing tasks and cares, and are by no means not surfeited with pay. They only get about as much pay as the Prime Minister of England. But eggs and milk are dear and servants' wages high in the non-regulated provinces. When a country is overrun with tigers and serpents, hens rarely find leisure. to lay. General Strachey's remarks upon this form some of the most interesting chapters in the Report of the Famine Commission.—*Vanity Fair.*

SERIOUS CRISIS IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

THE *Times* writes:—The public will have learnt with a feeling almost akin to despair that a fresh struggle between employers and employed is impending in the Lancashire cotton trade. The weavers have demanded an increase of wages; and the masters have declined to grant the advance. It has accordingly been decided that the weavers of Accrington should cease work at the expiration of the notice necessary to be given at several of the mills, and the masters have met this resolve on the part of the workmen by determining to work their mills during half time only throughout the district. Thus the weary struggle with which we are all so unhappily familiar has begun, and to all appearance will be carried through to the end. The first reflection that will rise to every one's mind in view of the circumstances will be one of despondent regret that, in spite of all the experience of the past few years, the cotton trade of Lancashire should have discovered no better method of settling its disputes than what the Bishop of Manchester truly describes as the arbitrament of social war. If, as is contended by one side at least it is impossible even for skilled arbitrators to determine the dispute, it must be worse than useless for outsiders to attempt to say which side is in the right. This is, in fact, the most distressing feature of the whole case. The men claim an advance in wages which the masters refuse to grant. The former are willing to accept arbitration, but the employers peremptorily decline it, affirming that there is nothing to arbitrate about. In taking up this position it can hardly be denied that the masters concede to the men at least a *prima facie* right to determine the whole matter by a strike. Such an issue is distressing and disappointing in the last degree, but to all appearance it is inevitable. The very fact that it is inevitable gives to these ever-recurring disputes in the cotton trade their melancholy interest and importance.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

DISCOVERY OF RELICS.

THE following telegram, dated New York, Sept. 23, evening, appears in the Friday's London papers:—

The *New York Herald* of this evening publishes the following telegram from New Bedford, Massachusetts:—"The Franklin Search Expedition under the command of Lieutenant Schwatka have returned here. They have discovered and brought southward relics of the two British ships, Terror and Erebus, which sailed from London under Sir John Franklin in May, 1845. The expedition successfully withstood the greatest amount of cold ever encountered by white men. During sixteen days of a sledge journey extending over a period of eleven months the average temperature was one hundred degrees below freezing point. In the summer and autumn of 1879 the Expedition made a complete search of King William's Land and the adjoining mainland, travelling by the route pursued by the crews of the Erebus and Terror in retreating towards Back's River. They burned the bones of all remaining above ground, and erected monuments in memory of the dead. Their researches have established the fact that the records of the Franklin Expedition are beyond recovery. They have also learned that one of Sir John Franklin's ships drifted down the Victoria Straits and was unwittingly scuttled by the Esquimaux, who found it off Grant Point in 1849. The Expedition have brought away the remains of Irving, the third officer of the Terror. From each spot where graves were found a few tokens were selected, which may serve to identify those who perished there. They also secured a board which may be of use in identifying the ship which completed the North-West Passage."

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Decorations in relief as well as in painting in any kind of style will be executed by him with the greatest care and neatness.

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ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL!!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-10
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made here, or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SIGNOR J. MANOLESCU begs to inform his patrons and the public that he has REMOVED to larger PREMISES, opposite to his recent shop in Meadow Street, which has been fitted up with every convenience to suit a large and rapidly increasing trade. Ladies and Gentlemen frequenting this establishment will find the attention given to every branch of the business by the proprietor will leave nothing to be desired.
Wigs and every kind of Hair ready-made or made to order. Ladies own hair made up in the latest fashion.
THE ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON,
No. 12, Meadow's Street.
Shop open daily from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

L. STEFFENAUER,
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass.....Rs.	140
In a Hunting Case ..... „	150
In a Half Hunting Case ..... „	170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

A large STOCK of MUSICAL BOXES of every variety has just arrived.

Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

L. STEFFENAUER.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	...	...	Rs. 15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	...	...	„ 16 0
Leather Cases for do.	...	...	„ 3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	...	...	„ 30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	...	...	„ 33 0
Leather Case for do.	...	...	„ 4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER PENCIL CASES.

The CHAMPAGNE BOTTLE Pencil case, Rs. 26.
The LOCKET Pencil case, Rs. 28.
The OLD SCREW Pencil case, Rs. 12.
The BEER BOTTLE Pencil case, Enamelled label, Bass or Alsopp, Rs. 27.
The OWL Pencil case, Rs. 12.
The GLADSTONE axe, Rs. 18.
The SODA-WATER BOTTLE Pencil case, Rs. 24.
The ASSEGAI Pencil case, a model in Silver of the formidable weapon, about 7 inches long; the blade answers for paper-knife, Rs. 16.
The FISH Pencil case, Rs. 15.
The BRASS-HEADED NAIL, The JUMPING MONKEY, LEVER KEY, BRAMAH KEY, CUP and BALL, The PEGTOP, in Gold and Silver, Rs. 45 and 22.
The CALENDAR, in Gold and Silver, Rs. 45 and 13.
The SHIP'S LOG Pencil case, Rs. 25.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

PENCIL CASES, GOLD.
Double action, plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from watch-chain, or for the pocket, Rs. 20 to Rs. 55.

PENCIL CASES, GOLD.
Enamelled, or set with gems, for presentation, Rs. 70 to Rs. 140.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Gold, plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from watch-chain, or for the pocket, Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

PENCIL CASES IN SILVER.
Plain, engraved, or fluted, to suspend from the watch-chain, or for the pocket. Rs. 6 to Rs. 16.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to the National Bank.
September 29th, 1880.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue, Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.

GENTS'	Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe	...	...	...	... 20 0
GENTS'	White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill	...	...	...	... 15 8
GENTS'	Drab Felt Helmets	...	...	...	... 13 8
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie	...	...	...	... 20 0
GENTS'	Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats	...	...	...	... 18 8
GENTS'	White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt	...	...	...	... 15 0
GENTS'	Drab Felt McLeod Helmets	...	...	...	... 12 8
GENTS'	Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt	...	...	...	each 9 8
GENTS'	Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt	...	...	...	... 9 0
GENTS'	Black and Drab Soft Felt	...	...	...	... 9 8
GENTS'	Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt on Cork, very light	...	...	...	... 10 0
GENTS'	Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit Gentlemen who do not require a low hat	...	...	...	... 9 8
GENTS'	Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	...	...	...	... 16 8
GENTS'	Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's, best quality	...	...	...	... 12 8
GENTS'	Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps	...	...	...	... 7 0
GENTS'	Tweed Hats, new shapes	...	...	...	... 5 8
GENTS'	Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.				

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.
C. MARCKS & CO.
September, 1880.

CUTLÆR, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNAC IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, pale pleasant delicate flavour...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old soft pale, mellow flavour...	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, delicate flavour... ...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—Very pale, clear dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall....	8 9	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

VISITING COATS "as now worn."
BLUE, OR BLACK, Rs. 36 to Rs. 42.
FANCY TWILL, MATT OR DIAGONAL COATINGS.
A Splendid Assortment to Select from.
DISCOUNT.—2 Annas in Each Rupee Returned to Cash Purchasers.
HOAR & CO.,—TAILORS.—BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOC